14:56:22	1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN
	3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
	4) Plaintiff,)
09:27:42	5	vs.) CRIM. NO. 2014-54
	6))
	7	SHERRYMAE MORALES,)
	8	Defendant.)
	9	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
	10	SENTENCE HEARING
14:56:13	11	Thursday, November 12, 2015
11.00.10	12	
	13	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE CURTIS V. GOMEZ
	14	District Judge
	15	APPEARANCES: OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BY: EVERARD POTTER, AUSA
08:41:56	16	5500 Veterans Drive Suite 260
	17	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802
	18	For the Government
	19	OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER BY: OMODARE B. JUPITER, FPD
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	21	For the Defendant
	22	
	23	
	24	COURT REPORTER: CHANDRA R. KEAN, RMR Official Court Reporter
	25	Virgin Islands District Court St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

15:15:07	1	INDEX	
15:27:55	2		
	3	OBJECTIONS/CORRECTIONS TO PRESENTENCE REPORT	3
	4	ALLOCUTION ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT	34
	5	ALLOCUTION BY THE DEFENDANT	40
	6	ALLOCUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT	42
	7	IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE BY THE COURT	45
	8	FURTHER PROCEEDINGS	51
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
	18		
	19		
	20		
	21		
	22		
	23		
	24		
	25		

	1	<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>
	2	
15:47:42	3	(Court called to order at 3:47 p.m.)
15:47:51	4	THE CLERK: Today's proceeding is sentencing,
15:47:53	5	in the case of United States of America versus Sherrymae
15:47:56	6	Morales, Criminal Number 2014-54.
15:48:02	7	MR. POTTER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
15:48:03	8	Everard Potter for the United States.
15:48:04	9	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Attorney Potter.
15:48:05	10	MR. POTTER: Good afternoon, Judge.
15:48:07	11	MR. JUPITER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
15:48:09	12	Omodare Jupiter on behalf of Sherrymae Morales, who is
15:48:13	13	present.
15:48:13	14	THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, Attorney
15:48:15	15	Jupiter.
15:48:15	16	We're here for sentencing.
15:48:15	17	OBJECTIONS/CHANGES TO PRESENTENCE REPORT
15:48:17	18	THE COURT: Has counsel received the
15:48:19	19	presentence report in this case?
15:48:20	20	MR. POTTER: The government has, Your Honor.
15:48:21	21	We have no objection to the report.
15:48:23	22	THE COURT: I feel like I almost need a hat in
15:48:25	23	this room. The sun just pours right in.
15:48:33	24	You said you have no changes, no corrections?
15:48:37	25	MR. POTTER: No changes, Your Honor.

15:48:39 1 THE COURT: Attorney Jupiter? 15:48:52 2 MR. JUPITER: Yes, Your Honor. May it please 3 the Court? 15:48:53 THE COURT: Yes. 15:48:53 5 MR. JUPITER: With regards to the presentence 15:48:54 report, Your Honor -- and I'm looking at the presentence 15:48:55 6 7 report that's dated August 10th -- I received the 15:48:58 presentence report, the addendum, on -- dated 8 15:49:10 October 16th, 2015, so I will proceed. 15:49:16 10 Your Honor, I will point out in the beginning that 15:49:20 we -- some of the objections are not objections as far 15:49:25 11 15:49:27 12 as the accuracy of the trial testimony. We just do not 13 want to concede, I quess, any particular facts that are 15:49:32 made in the presentence report, that they are true. 15:49:38 14 15:49:43 15 So we will distinguish, so the Court doesn't have to go through those. We just want to note we're not 15:49:45 16 15:49:49 17 conceding any facts. We preserve our right to dispute those facts. 18 15:49:53 THE COURT: All right. 19 15:49:54 15:49:55 20 MR. JUPITER: With regard to paragraph 6, Your Honor, there's a sentence in there that says, "In 2010, 21 15:49:58 15:50:02 22 Morales approached the leadership at the VING and 15:50:06 23 expressed an interest in returning to full-time 24 leadership." 15:50:08 15:50:09 25 That was certainly testimony at trial, was

15:50:13 1 15:50:15 2 3 15:50:19 15:50:22 5 15:50:23 15:50:31 6 7 15:50:33 15:50:35 8 15:50:37 9 10 15:50:39 15:50:44 11 15:50:46 12 13 15:50:50 14 15:50:52 15:50:53 15 15:50:54 16 15:50:55 17 18 15:50:57 19 15:51:02 15:51:07 20 21 15:51:09 22 15:51:13 15:51:18 23 24 15:51:24 15:51:27 25

accurately reported. We do not concede the truth of that. And I believe the presentence report writer did indicate that Ms. Morales stated that she was approached by them.

With regard to paragraph 9, Your Honor, we agree once again that this was testimony at trial.

THE COURT: Why don't we do this, Attorney Jupiter.

The Court will take it as noted on the record that with respect to the accuracy, you take no issue. With respect to the credibility, though, of the utterance that was made at trial, you reserve your right to challenge the credibility of any utterances made at trial.

MR. JUPITER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JUPITER: But actually with paragraph 9 we would ask, we would ask the presentence report writer, with regard to the knowledge of Ms. Morales's rehiring, there was testimony at trial, and we think it should be reflected in the report, that Baron Hignite testified that both Elton Lewis and Linda Cills were both aware of Ms. Morales's rehire by MPSC.

And that would be the only addition we would ask that would be placed in there.

15:51:28	1	THE COURT: Okay. Very well.
15:51:33	2	MR. JUPITER: Okay. Your Honor, moving on to
15:51:35	3	paragraph 17. And this is dealing with the Guidelines
15:51:40	4	and the enhancement for amount of loss. And we're not
15:51:44	5	going to repeat all of the arguments we made. We first
15:51:50	6	point out that today is now November 12th, and so we
15:51:53	7	have new Guidelines in effect, that came in effect
15:51:58	8	November 1st.
15:51:59	9	So with regard to even under the government's
15:52:03	10	calculations or Probation's calculations, this would be
15:52:06	11	a 6-level increase instead of an 8-level increase for a
15:52:13	12	loss that would be more than \$40,000 but less than
15:52:16	13	\$95,000.
15:52:16	14	That would make her total offense level a 13, and
15:52:21	15	her Guideline range 12 to 18 months, and she would be in
15:52:26	16	Zone C.
15:52:33	17	THE COURT: You are using which book for that?
15:52:39	18	MR. JUPITER: Well, Your Honor, I get it off
15:52:41	19	line, but it's the November 2015 guidelines changed the
15:52:47	20	loss. I did
15:52:47	21	THE COURT: It is a plus 6, yes, in the 2015.
15:52:55	22	I'll ask the probation officer if he can get that. I
15:52:58	23	just had that book, 2015 Sentencing Guideline.
15:53:17	24	All right. That's because we used the one book
15:53:22	25	rule, the last book?

15:53:23	1	MR. JUPITER: Yes.
15:53:24	2	THE COURT: What's the government's position on
15:53:25	3	that issue?
15:53:26	4	MR. POTTER: We have no objection to that, Your
15:53:28	5	Honor.
15:53:28	6	THE COURT: That we should be using the 2015 as
15:53:36	7	opposed to the 2014?
15:53:39	8	MR. POTTER: Yes, Judge.
15:53:41	9	MR. JUPITER: So, Your Honor
15:53:42	10	THE COURT: Now, are the 2015 Guidelines to
15:53:46	11	which you refer, are they the ones that are in effect,
15:53:48	12	or are they the proposed?
15:53:50	13	MR. JUPITER: No, they're in effect now. They
15:53:53	14	came into effect 11 days ago.
15:53:55	15	THE COURT: November 1st.
15:53:58	16	MR. JUPITER: So it's at the time of
15:53:59	17	sentencing. So those Guidelines decrease her total
15:54:03	18	offense level. So that would change paragraphs 17 and
15:54:06	19	21, 24.
15:54:08	20	THE COURT: So 17 would be plus 6, correct?
15:54:11	21	MR. JUPITER: Yes, Your Honor.
15:54:11	22	THE COURT: And that would decrease by 2 the
15:54:13	23	ultimate number. So the adjusted offense level should
15:54:16	24	be 13; is that correct?
15:54:18	25	MR. JUPITER: Correct, Your Honor.

15:54:19	1	THE COURT: And the total offense level also
15:54:21	2	would be 13, correct?
15:54:23	3	MR. JUPITER: Yes, Your Honor.
15:54:24	4	THE COURT: All right. Okay. Go ahead.
15:54:27	5	MR. JUPITER: Does do we need to go through
15:54:29	6	every paragraph that that changes?
15:54:31	7	Because the latter obviously, the paragraphs
15:54:37	8	49 well, actually 50, as well as 55, she was in
15:54:54	9	Zone C rather than D
15:54:56	10	THE COURT: Not 49. 50, correct?
15:54:58	11	MR. JUPITER: Yes, 50, not 49.
15:55:00	12	THE COURT: Speak into the microphone, please.
15:55:08	13	MR. JUPITER: Guideline range of 12 to
15:55:11	14	18 months. Guideline range of 12 to 18 months.
15:55:19	15	THE COURT: All right. That's in
15:55:21	16	MR. JUPITER: That's in 50.
15:55:23	17	Then in 55, she would be it should say that she
15:55:32	18	is in Guideline range is in Zone C of the sentencing
15:55:38	19	table.
15:55:38	20	THE COURT: Right.
15:55:39	21	MR. JUPITER: And that would mean that the
15:55:42	22	Court could impose a sentence that would include, that
15:55:48	23	would substitute half of the time in community home
15:55:55	24	detention or community incarceration.
15:56:26	25	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

15:56:27 1 MR. JUPITER: All right. And so now, Your Honor, that would be, if the Court is finding our -- our 15:56:29 2 3 objection is to all of the loss, as the Court has read 15:56:35 in our sentencing memo. 15:56:38 5 We can -- our position is that there is no loss 15:56:39 amount here, because of -- we believe the Court should 15:56:45 6 7 look at this, as there was no -- even if the Court --15:56:53

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15:58:09 25

15:57:37 17

15:57:15 13

look at this, as there was no -- even if the Court -- even though there's been a finding that -- by the jury, by the verdict, that there was an intent to defraud, there is no intent to cause a loss as would be necessary for the government to prove loss under either an after loss theory or an intended loss theory.

Our other argument, Your Honor, goes with the commentary for calculating loss and credits against loss.

And under commentary 3E of USSG 2B1.1, the credits for loss shall be reduced by the following: The money returned and the fair market value of the property returned, and the services rendered by the defendant to the victim before the offense was detected.

This is similar to what we talked about, although we cited the Naegle case in our sentencing memorandum. The Naegle case, as the government points out, they just, they filed the sentencing memorandum today. But while that case dealt with a government benefits

15:58:13 1 program, it still was dealing with contracted services. 15:58:17 2 15:58:23 3 15:58:26 5 15:58:30 15:58:34 6 15:58:37 7 8 15:58:40 15:58:47 15:58:52 10 15:58:55 11 15:59:00 12 13 15:59:05 15:59:09 14 15:59:12 15 calculation? 15:59:15 16 17 15:59:19 15:59:22 18 19 15:59:25 15:59:28 20 offensive conduct, correct? 21 15:59:30 15:59:33 22 15:59:35 23 24 15:59:38 15:59:41 25

And this -- and so it's completely analogous. because it's a different commentary, it's still the same analogy in terms of when someone is rendering the fair market value of their services in return for -- in return for the benefits that they may have received --

THE COURT: Doesn't Naegle counsel that the Court not take sort of a, I don't know, a blanket approach and just say look at the amount received?

And what Naegle actually says is that you need to do a little digging down. And if the Court were to engage in that process, couldn't the Court make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss?

That is, if it uses the salary received as a starting point, not as the end point of any loss

That is, I suspect your issue is this: Probation Office calculates loss as the amount of salary for the period, the period that's charged in the

MR. JUPITER: Well, I think that that's their intent, although I don't think the government -- first of all, this is the government's burden. I don't think they have shown that all of these payments -- I think some -- most of the payments, the testimony at trial, at 15:59:44 1 15:59:48 2 3 15:59:49 15:59:51 4 5 15:59:56 15:59:58 6 7 16:00:02 16:00:07 8 16:00:12 9 16:00:15 10 16:00:15 11 16:00:17 12 13 16:00:20 16:00:22 14 16:00:25 15 16:00:27 16 16:00:29 17 18 16:00:31 19 16:00:33 16:00:36 20 21 16:00:43 16:00:47 22 16:00:51 23 24 16:00:55 16:01:02 25

least the initial testimony, was that these payments were for salary.

I don't think that the government has sufficiently proven that all of these payments were just salary. I think that's their burden.

But, yes, Your Honor, basically, I think that's the intent of the Probation Office, was that the benefits were salary payments that were the product of the fraud. I think that's their position. We disagree with that position.

THE COURT: All right. To the extent there's an offset for services rendered, I take it your position is that the government hasn't given any offset or doesn't concede any offset.

MR. JUPITER: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Go ahead.

MR. JUPITER: Now we only get to it there, after there's the determination that there is a loss. So I think the government has to show that the loss was either loss that Ms. Morales intended to cause, or that this was an actual loss by the victim.

There's a couple of issues here. Let's first start off with the fact that we're only talking about -- we're talking about alleged fraudulent conduct that the jury found began while she was already employed and getting

16:01:05 1 16:01:08 2 3 16:01:11 16:01:14 16:01:20 5 16:01:27 6 7 16:01:32 16:01:37 8 16:01:42 10 16:01:44 16:01:48 11 16:01:51 12 13 16:01:57 16:01:59 14 16:02:02 15 16 16:02:05 17 16:02:10 18 16:02:12 19 16:02:18 16:02:20 20 21 16:02:24 22 16:02:31 23 16:02:33 24 16:02:34 16:02:36 25

paid by the Virgin Islands National Guard.

Because, remember, she was acquitted on Counts 1 through 14. So this would mean that, you know -- and the government did not even charge anything related to any payments that were made by MPSC.

So the government's theory of the case is, regardless of what she did with MPSC, she violated the rules, she violated the rules by getting this other job.

I think it's incorrect to say this is -- the government has made out a case of a double dipping scheme, because this is not a case where they say, "Hey, you have one employer and you have two jobs," where someone is double dipping from the same spot.

THE COURT: At trial, was there evidence introduced that indicated that time sheets were submitted for two employers for the same period?

MR. JUPITER: I think they were admitted over objection of counsel, but I believe -- I'm not a hundred percent sure, but I believe I objected to that for that very same reason, Your Honor, is because the MPSC payments were not part of this, of these charges.

So -- but I think they were admitted over defense's objection.

THE COURT: All right. Now, assuming for the sake of argument that there are two sets of time sheets

16:02:40 1 16:02:44 2 3 16:02:48 16:02:56 16:03:00 5 objectionable conduct? 16:03:03 6 7 16:03:07 16:03:12 8 uncharged conduct. 16:03:18 9 10 16:03:19 16:03:22 11 16:03:26 12 13 16:03:32 16:03:38 14 16:03:41 15 16:03:46 16 hours who work 80 hours a week. 17 16:03:50 16:03:54 18 19 16:03:57 16:04:01 20 21 16:04:03 22 16:04:06 23 16:04:09 24 the time sheet? 16:04:11 16:04:20 25

covering the same period of time, would you not concede that that, at least on its face, suggests that there was a claim for compensation from two different entities, and to the extent you cannot split yourself, then that would at least suggest that there would be some

MR. JUPITER: Not when there's no testimony of when she completed -- when she did the work for the

And that's why I say the uncharged conduct not being at issue in this case is so important, is because there's no dispute about when, regardless of the fact that you type in these codes and you say 8:00 to 5:00, 8:00 to 5:00, 8:00 to 5:00 -- which, to me, Your Honor, it's -- I mean, you know, that's, that can mean a lot of things, as there are many of us who have 8:00 to 5:00

THE COURT: But the basis for Ms. Morales's salary or claim for salary was a time sheet, correct?

MR. JUPITER: No, I don't think the basis for her salary was the time sheet. I don't think there was any -- I don't think that there was any --

THE COURT: Well, then, what is the purpose of

MR. JUPITER: I think that the time sheet is

16:04:22	1	something that would probably be required to be
16:04:26	2	submitted that was
16:04:27	3	THE COURT: For what purpose?
16:04:30	4	MR. JUPITER: For job.
16:04:31	5	But I just don't think we can take the next step
16:04:34	6	and
16:04:34	7	THE COURT: I appreciate the question, but my
16:04:39	8	question is: For what purpose?
16:04:41	9	Why would she submit a time sheet?
16:04:43	10	MR. JUPITER: I think you submit the time sheet
16:04:45	11	because you're required to do so.
16:04:47	12	THE COURT: I understand you're required to do
16:04:48	13	so, but for what purpose? Required to do it for what
16:04:51	14	purpose?
16:04:53	15	MR. JUPITER: To keep your job. To keep your
16:04:55	16	job. Your Honor, I know the Court is I'm not trying
16:05:02	17	to split hairs here, but when you have uncharged
16:05:06	18	conduct, this is the problem that you have.
16:05:08	19	Because the issue of what these requirements all
16:05:10	20	these different rules that you have to follow are not in
16:05:13	21	issue at trial.
16:05:15	22	And that's problematic when the Court is looking at
16:05:19	23	uncharged payments that, to substantiate whether or not
16:05:26	24	VING was defrauded; not only whether they were
16:05:30	25	defrauded, but whether or not they lost services the

16:05:34 1 16:05:35 2 3 16:05:43 16:05:47 4 5 16:05:51 16:05:54 6 7 16:05:56 16:05:59 8 this. 16:05:59 Who is the victim? 16:06:03 10 16:06:04 11 16:06:08 12 13 16:06:10 16:06:14 14 16:06:17 15 to 5:00. 16:06:22 16 17 16:06:23 16:06:27 18 19 16:06:32 16:06:37 20 21 16:06:41 16:06:46 22 16:06:48 23 24 16:06:50 16:06:52 25

value of services rendered.

Because under their theory, she's getting paid for 8:00 to 5:00 by two different people.

Well, that's fine when you're, when you are charged with both of those people -- when you are charging both of those people and you're saying: Look, during this time period, this is what she was doing. She was doing

So who is she defrauding?

There's only one victim here. That is VING. the only question becomes -- is whether or not she intended any loss, or even rendered any loss, based on her services to VING, not just whether or not she followed the rules for reporting for -- for giving 8:00

I don't think -- I think that's a leap that you can't make in a situation when you have the other part of the alleged double dipping not at issue at trial, and you don't have any testimony suggesting that the work that was needed to be done was not performed.

THE COURT: All right. Any other objections? You'll get the last word, but I'm going to hear from the government.

MR. JUPITER: Your Honor, I -- since it's the

16:06:55 1 government's burden, Your Honor, I'll wait till after they speak to --16:06:58 2 3 THE COURT: All right. 16:06:59 MR. JUPITER: -- respond. 16:07:00 16:07:02 5 THE COURT: Attorney Potter? MR. POTTER: Thank you, Judge. 16:07:04 6 7 Your Honor, when the defendant initially came up 16:07:11 with a scheme to defraud the Guard and she applied for 8 16:07:17 the position, and she was hired knowing that she was 16:07:25 already working a 9:00 to 5:00 job, she intended, when 16:07:29 10 she submitted that application, when she said, "Yes, I 16:07:36 11 16:07:39 12 am going to take your job at the National Guard," at that point she intended to cause loss, to get moneys for 13 16:07:44 work that she know she would not --16:07:51 14 16:07:53 15 THE COURT: But you're slapping a label. My question is: How do you get to the loss amount? 16:07:55 16 16:07:58 17 What is it that you use to quantify loss in this 18 16:08:01 case? 19 MR. POTTER: The loss amount is the moneys that 16:08:02 16:08:05 20 the National Guard spent, obligated to pay Ms. Morales's 21 salary. 16:08:16 THE COURT: Are you saying that there's no need 16:08:17 22 for -- or no offset to which Ms. Morales is entitled? 16:08:19 23 24 MR. POTTER: We argue that there's no offset, 16:08:25 16:08:27 25 Judge. She obtained --

16:08:28	1	THE COURT: Doesn't the Guideline say there's
16:08:30	2	an offset or credit to which the defendant is entitled
16:08:34	3	for services rendered?
16:08:37	4	MR. POTTER: But, Judge, I don't know that I
16:08:38	5	read
16:08:39	6	THE COURT: My question is a yes or no, then
16:08:41	7	you can explain.
16:08:42	8	MR. POTTER: I will say no, Judge.
16:08:44	9	THE COURT: You're saying the Guidelines don't
16:08:46	10	say that?
16:08:47	11	MR. POTTER: Not 3E of the Application Notes.
16:08:56	12	I don't think that's what 3E says.
16:09:00	13	It says moneys returned well, Ms. Morales was
16:09:03	14	paid for I think she received \$90,000 or so from the
16:09:08	15	Virgin Islands National Guard
16:09:11	16	THE COURT: Doesn't it say at note E:
16:09:13	17	Credits against loss. Loss shall be
16:09:15	18	reduced by the following: The money returned
16:09:17	19	and the fair market value of the property
16:09:18	20	returned and the services rendered by the
16:09:22	21	defendant, or other persons acting jointly
16:09:24	22	with the defendant, to the victim before the
16:09:26	23	offense was detected.
16:09:27	24	Now are you saying that services rendered is not
16:09:29	25	something to be considered?

16:09:31	1	MR. POTTER: Not in that context, Judge.
16:09:32	2	THE COURT: Well, then, what is the purpose of
16:09:35	3	the term "services rendered" in Application Note E?
16:09:41	4	MR. POTTER: I think it has to do with the,
16:09:46	5	where it says "the fair market value of the property
16:09:49	6	returned and the services rendered," I group those
16:09:53	7	together, Judge, that there are certain, maybe things
16:09:59	8	that Ms. Morales not Ms. Morales but a defendant
16:10:04	9	would have expended in obtaining the contract or in
16:10:08	10	executing the contract and, if, if prior to the
16:10:16	11	detection of the offense, those items are returned
16:10:20	12	THE COURT: Why are you limiting it to a thing
16:10:24	13	returned?
16:10:24	14	My question was a very specific one. "Services
16:10:27	15	rendered," what does that capture?
16:10:32	16	As I read it, "Loss shall be reduced by the
16:10:35	17	following," and then it lists three categories. The
16:10:37	18	first is money returned, fair market value of the
16:10:40	19	property returned, and services rendered.
16:10:45	20	There are three categories of things that will
16:10:47	21	cause or can be the basis for a credit as against any
16:10:52	22	loss.
16:10:54	23	MR. POTTER: Well, my
16:10:54	24	THE COURT: And you're only considering one
16:10:56	25	thing, if they returned money, as if someone gets some

16:11:00 1 16:11:02 2 3 16:11:04 16:11:06 16:11:09 5 16:11:14 6 7 16:11:14 16:11:17 8 16:11:22 9 10 16:11:27 16:11:31 11 16:11:34 12 13 16:11:41 16:11:44 14 16:11:48 15 16:11:51 16 17 16:11:55 16:11:59 18 19 16:12:02 16:12:04 20 21 16:12:09 16:12:10 22 16:12:14 23 24 16:12:22 16:12:25 25

money and chooses to return it. But you're not giving any weight to services rendered.

And my question is: What do you -- what is the government's position that the -- with respect to the term "services rendered" and its meaning in the Application Note?

MR. POTTER: "Services rendered" is not a clause by itself. It's the fair market value of the property returned and the service rendered. As opposed to, if there's a comma, money returned, comma, fair market value of property returned, comma, and services rendered, services rendered has to do with the value and fair market value of the property returned. I don't think it's an accident that that comma is not there. I think they ought to be read together.

So it's two things, the money returned and the fair market value of property returned and services rendered.

THE COURT: How can you reconcile that, fair market value of property returned and the services rendered? It's two different types of -- two different species.

Fair market value of property. What does that have to do with services rendered?

If the government were to give Ms. Morales a car, and she returned the car a year later, or she took a car

16:12:29	1	unlawfully and returned it a year later, it would have
16:12:31	2	been some depreciation would have occurred, and the
16:12:34	3	fair market value of it, I think, would have gone down.
16:12:38	4	And if she returned it before her crime were detected,
16:12:41	5	she would be entitled to an offset.
16:12:43	6	What does that have to do with services rendered?
16:12:46	7	MR. POTTER: Well, Judge
16:12:46	8	THE COURT: Fair market value generally
16:12:49	9	attaches to property, usually tangible things. And fair
16:12:53	10	market value is affected by any number of things, one of
16:12:56	11	which is depreciation.
16:12:59	12	How can that be reconciled with your view that
16:13:02	13	somehow that's tied to services rendered?
16:13:05	14	MR. POTTER: Well, Judge, that's just my
16:13:07	15	interpretation of the statute.
16:13:08	16	THE COURT: Okay. Assuming for the sake of
16:13:10	17	argument that it's three separate categories, then how
16:13:13	18	does it affect your position?
16:13:15	19	That it's money returned, fair market value of
16:13:18	20	property, and services rendered. There are three
16:13:21	21	categories by which you can credit.
16:13:27	22	Does that affect your position?
16:13:29	23	MR. POTTER: Yes, it would, Judge, and clearly
16:13:31	24	that would be something that would be offset.
16:13:37	25	In this case, how that, how those services rendered

16:13:40	1	would be offset, I would submit that when Ms. Morales
16:13:49	2	received her she received two payments, Judge, one
16:13:51	3	from MPSC and one from the Virgin Islands National
16:13:55	4	Guard. And the payment, the moneys that she received,
16:13:58	5	basically came from one source, and that would be the
16:14:01	6	National Guard.
16:14:02	7	Because the amount of the contract that the MPSC
16:14:08	8	had was a contract that they had with the National
16:14:11	9	Guard. The MPSC the National Guard paid the MPSC. In
16:14:16	10	return, the MPSC paid Ms. Morales.
16:14:19	11	So we really have one entity, which is the National
16:14:22	12	Guard, that is spending moneys on Ms. Morales. They
16:14:28	13	intended that they
16:14:29	14	THE COURT: Well, how can you reconcile that?
16:14:31	15	That is, she was, she had two different employers, did
16:14:36	16	she not?
16:14:37	17	MR. POTTER: She had two different employers,
16:14:39	18	Judge.
16:14:39	19	THE COURT: But didn't you just say, before I
16:14:41	20	asked the question, that it's just the National Guard?
16:14:43	21	She's not employed by just the National Guard. She's
16:14:46	22	employed by MPSC and she's also employed by the V.I.
16:14:51	23	National Guard.
16:14:53	24	MR. POTTER: Yes, Judge.
16:14:53	25	THE COURT: All right.

16:14:54	1	MR. POTTER: I'm just saying that the moneys
16:14:55	2	that the MPSC paid Ms. Morales's salary came from the
16:15:01	3	National Guard. And the National Guard, which is for
16:15:05	4	her ESGR, the National Guard also paid Ms. Morales for
16:15:10	5	her military tech position.
16:15:13	6	THE COURT: You're saying they also paid her as
16:15:15	7	though they are paying her for the MPSC. MPSC, is that
16:15:19	8	a private entity?
16:15:20	9	MR. POTTER: It's a private entity that has a
16:15:22	10	contract with the National Guard.
16:15:24	11	THE COURT: Right. So she didn't go to the
16:15:26	12	National Guard to get the MPSC position, did she?
16:15:30	13	MR. POTTER: No, Judge.
16:15:30	14	THE COURT: So why are you equating the two?
16:15:32	15	It sounds when I asked the question, you say
16:15:37	16	you're not, but it sounds like you are. You're
16:15:39	17	suggesting that somehow because the National Guard hires
16:15:41	18	a private entity to provide some services, that somehow
16:15:46	19	anyone who works for that private entity is de facto and
16:15:53	20	by law somehow an employee of the United States.
16:15:58	21	Is that what you're saying?
16:15:59	22	MR. POTTER: That's not my argument, Judge.
16:16:02	23	THE COURT: Okay.
16:16:04	24	MR. POTTER: I think it's simply that the
16:16:07	25	moneys that pays that pays Ms. Morales's

16:16:12	1	THE COURT: If the United States Government
16:16:14	2	hires M&M Mars candy company to provide chocolate bars
16:16:21	3	for members of the military, you're saying that the
16:16:24	4	employees of M&M Mars are somehow employees of the
16:16:28	5	United States Government?
16:16:30	6	MR. POTTER: That's not my argument, Judge.
16:16:32	7	THE COURT: Okay. You're saying that somehow
16:16:36	8	their salary from a private entity is a salary derived
16:16:39	9	or that is sourced from the United States Government?
16:16:44	10	MR. POTTER: Ultimately, that was the
16:16:48	11	originating entity that
16:16:51	12	THE COURT: All right
16:16:52	13	MR. POTTER: these funds came from, Judge.
16:16:54	14	That's all I'm saying.
16:16:55	15	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
16:16:57	16	MR. POTTER: When Ms. Morales decided to keep
16:17:03	17	both positions, again, she knows, and she knew, that she
16:17:11	18	cannot work 40 hours a week simultaneously for two
16:17:16	19	employers. It's physically impossible to do.
16:17:23	20	And in her accepting the job with the National
16:17:27	21	Guard, she knew that she would not have been able to
16:17:31	22	honestly give the National Guard the eight hours a day,
16:17:37	23	five days a week, 8:00 to 5:00 Monday to Friday,
16:17:42	24	services that she was indicating that she was going to
16:17:46	25	give them, because at the same time she was working

16:17:49 1 Monday through Friday, 8:00 to 5:00, for the MPSC. And it is at that point that the fraud and the 16:17:55 2 3 intended loss stepped in. And she continued that from, 16:17:59 according to the jury's verdict, from August 2010 to 16:18:12 5 June 2011. 16:18:18 So for the defense to say that there is no loss, 16:18:19 6 16:18:23 7 there is a loss, just by the fact that what she proposed to do was an impossibility, and that she knew that it 16:18:29 8 was an impossibility, and yet still she ventured to do 16:18:34 9 it. 16:18:37 10 So we disagree with --16:18:42 11 16:18:44 12 THE COURT: Okay. You're not, I think, getting to the core of my question, which is: How do you 16:18:46 13 quantify the loss? 16:18:49 14 16:18:50 15 Assuming for the sake of argument that Ms. Morales is entitled to a credit, an offset for services 16:18:54 16 16:18:59 17 rendered, how would you credit that? MR. POTTER: Well, Judge, it might be difficult 16:19:02 18 19 to calculate, because in truth and in fact, if 16:19:04 16:19:09 20 Ms. Morales is working --THE COURT: Well, why don't we start -- let me 21 16:19:11 ask you this: What is the salary received for that 16:19:13 22 period of time? 16:19:16 23 16:19:18 24 MR. POTTER: It was approximately \$90,000, Your 16:19:22 25 Honor.

16:19:22 1 THE COURT: All right. And what -- how would you quantify the value of services rendered to offset 16:19:26 2 3 that? 16:19:29 MR. POTTER: Well, because Ms. Morales cannot 16:19:32 5 work a 40-hour week for the National Guard and at the 16:19:38 same time work a 40-hour week for the MPSC, it's 16:19:42 6 7 difficult -- even though we know there is a loss, it may 16:19:48 be difficult to calculate how that loss is attributed --8 16:19:51 what percentage of the loss is attributed strictly to --16:19:54 that is not the National Guard. 16:19:58 10 Our position is that the entire loss --16:19:59 11 16:20:01 12 THE COURT: But Attorney, Attorney Potter, I thought that there was evidence adduced during the 16:20:04 13 course of the trial where various witnesses testified 16:20:07 14 16:20:11 15 about Ms. Morales's work; that is, she was working for the National Guard, was she not? 16:20:17 16 17 MR. POTTER: Yes, sir. 16:20:19 THE COURT: And there was testimony about her 16:20:19 18 work, the quality of her work over that period of time, 19 16:20:22 16:20:27 20 was there not? MR. POTTER: Yes, Judge. 21 16:20:28 THE COURT: So would it not stand to reason 16:20:29 22 that there were some services that were rendered? 16:20:32 23 24 MR. POTTER: We would have to concede that 16:20:35 16:20:38 25 there were some services that were rendered.

16:20:41	1	Ms. Morales did in fact do work for the National Guard.
16:20:45	2	THE COURT: And was there any testimony
16:20:47	3	suggesting that there was no service rendered?
16:20:54	4	MR. POTTER: My recollection of the testimony,
16:20:56	5	no one testified that Ms. Morales did not do work.
16:20:59	6	THE COURT: All right. Okay. All right.
16:21:04	7	Anything else?
16:21:06	8	MR. POTTER: Only to the extent, Judge, that
16:21:08	9	whether or not Ms. Morales did work, it is still
16:21:13	10	impossible for her to do 40 hours a week, 5 days, Monday
16:21:20	11	through Friday, for the National Guard and
16:21:23	12	THE COURT: Now, the evidence that you would
16:21:25	13	point to it is your burden what would that be?
16:21:28	14	MR. POTTER: Because at the same time she was
16:21:30	15	supposedly working 40 hours a week, Monday through
16:21:34	16	Friday, 9:00 to 5:00, for the MPSC.
16:21:37	17	THE COURT: Right. I know that's your
16:21:41	18	argument. What evidence would you point the Court to,
16:21:43	19	to support that argument?
16:21:44	20	MR. POTTER: Well, the argument from
16:21:46	21	Mr. Hignite, who testified that Morales worked that
16:21:50	22	the hours that Morales worked for him, I think in her
16:21:56	23	contract it indicated that if she had need to work
16:21:58	24	outside those regular 9:00 to 5:00, Monday to Friday
16:22:04	25	hours, that she had to come and get authorization from

16:22:06 1 16:22:09 2 16:22:16 3 16:22:21 4 5 16:22:27 16:22:29 6 7 16:22:30 16:22:35 8 16:22:41 9 16:22:44 10 16:22:47 11 16:22:50 12 13 16:22:52 16:22:56 14 16:23:00 15 16:23:05 16 17 16:23:08 16:23:11 18 19 16:23:14 16:23:17 20 21 16:23:20 16:23:22 22 16:23:26 23 24 16:23:27 25

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him, and that she never did.

So she is in fact working Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 5:00, for MPSC, and in fact working Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 5:00, for the National Guard, and she cannot physically do that.

THE COURT: All right. So you're saying there's record evidence that indicates that her contract with MPSC was 9:00 to 5:00, and there's exhibits -there are exhibits in the record that indicate that her submission or her time sheets for the National Guard were for a period that overlapped?

MR. POTTER: Yes. And additionally, the testimony from the National Guard -- it may have been General Lewis again -- was that Ms. Morales was hired to work Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 5:00; that if he knew that she was working anywhere else during that time, that he would not have permitted it; and specifically that he told her -- that she came to him and indicated to him that this is what she desired to do, and he asked her if she was crazy, that that's not permitted. "You cannot do that."

So again, when she did it, she intended to commit fraud and that's what she did.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Attorney Jupiter, I'll give you the last word on 16:23:31 1 the objection. MR. JUPITER: Your Honor, only with regard to 16:23:34 2 3 the, what the Court has pointed out with regard to 16:23:36 credit, the credit against the loss and fair market 16:23:40 4 5 value of the services rendered. If the Court were to 16:23:43 look at --16:23:48 6 THE COURT: Well, do you agree with the 7 16:23:49 government that there are only two categories in the 16:23:50 8 credit? That is, is it fair market value of property, 16:23:52 9 and is that a separate thing from services rendered? 16:23:57 10 MR. JUPITER: No, Your Honor, I agree with what 16:24:01 11 the Court said in response to that, that "services 16:24:03 12 13 rendered" means services rendered by the defendant. 16:24:06 fair market value of the services rendered, which in 16:24:09 14 16:24:12 15 this instance is, this instance is the job that Ms. Morales was hired by the Virgin Islands National 16:24:16 16 16:24:19 17 Guard to do, and that by everyone's account, even in the 18 government's opening --16:24:23 19 THE COURT: So you would agree there are three 16:24:24 16:24:26 20 categories. It would be money returned, fair market value of property, and the value of services rendered. 21 16:24:28 22 MR. JUPITER: Yes, Your Honor. 16:24:32 16:24:33 23 THE COURT: All right. 16:24:34 24 MR. JUPITER: So, Your Honor, with respect to 16:24:36 25 the government's argument --

16:24:37	1	THE COURT: And how would you calculate the
16:24:39	2	value of the services rendered?
16:24:42	3	MR. JUPITER: I would calculate it by the
16:24:45	4	salary that she was, the salary that the VING placed
16:24:51	5	on apprised her value to be apprised her work to
16:24:55	6	be, which is the salary she was given.
16:24:59	7	THE COURT: All right.
16:25:02	8	MR. JUPITER: So if the government contends
16:25:03	9	if the Court accepts that the \$90,000 was paid in
16:25:06	10	salary, the \$90,000 was the fair market value of the
16:25:12	11	services that were rendered, the 90,000 and change.
16:25:21	12	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Attorney
16:25:22	13	Jupiter.
16:25:23	14	Is that it for your objections? Any others, or do
16:25:26	15	they all fall under the same category?
16:25:26	16	MR. JUPITER: They all fall under the same
16:25:28	17	category.
16:25:28	18	THE COURT: Okay. Very well. Before the Court
16:25:29	19	is the objection for the defense with respect to the
16:25:32	20	loss calculation.
16:25:32	21	This is not an easy issue. There is no question
16:25:39	22	that the Guidelines contemplate for this type of offense
16:25:44	23	that the Court has to undertake some sort of loss
16:25:47	24	calculation.
16:25:48	25	The Court is not persuaded that the loss

16:25:51 1 16:25:56 2 3 16:26:01 16:26:04 16:26:10 5 16:26:12 6 7 16:26:16 16:26:20 8 16:26:23 10 16:26:26 16:26:31 11 16:26:33 12 16:26:39 13 14 16:26:41 16:26:44 15 16 16:26:50 17 16:26:53 18 16:26:57 19 16:27:01 16:27:04 20 21 16:27:09 22 16:27:09 23 16:27:12 24 16:27:21

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calculation determination is as the government suggests. Indeed, if the Court were to do that, then the beginning and the end of the undertaking would be just look at the amount of money received by the defendant.

While that's an easy way to come to a loss calculation, the Court doesn't feel that it appropriately contemplates what the Sentencing Guidelines require, what the case law suggests that the Court ought to do. There ought to be something more.

And the Third Circuit, there aren't many wage cases that address this issue, but there are enough cases that suggest that it is not the, just a blanket look at the salary or the thing received; the Court has to consider those offsets.

And in this case it is difficult, because the testimony, as the Court recalls it, is that Ms. Morales performed services for the Virgin Islands National Guard. They were well-received and she was well-regarded. At the same time, she performed services for MPSC, they were well-received and she was well-regarded.

The problem for Ms. Morales, however, and the thing that brings this loss calculation before the Court and that makes it fairly difficult, is the record indicates that she was to be working for two employers at the same

16:27:31 1 time, that is, 9:00 to 5:00.

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And significantly the Court is not persuaded that a person can provide 40 hours to two separate employers at the same 40-hour period. Mathematically, it's just not possible.

The Court is to come up with a reasonable estimate of the loss. It does not require mathematical precision. In some cases, at least one that the Court recalls from the Third Circuit, the government, to meet its burden -- since the burden is on the government and always on the government when it comes to sentencing, and by a preponderance of the evidence -- in some cases the government has undertaken a survey, in some cases the government has undertaken a little bit more, to determine the value of the services rendered or the value of the benefit, and again, to determine whether there's an appropriate offset.

The Court found a case where circumstances similar to those as Ms. Morales occurred, and that's United States versus Burns. It's not in our circuit. It's in the Second Circuit. But in that case Mr. Burns received payments from the government. At the same time, he was quite resourceful, it seems, and enrolled at Harvard University. He couldn't do both at the same time.

Like Ms. Morales, Mr. Burns received, was

16:29:16 1 16:29:19 2 3 16:29:22 16:29:27 5 16:29:29 16:29:34 6 7 16:29:40 8 16:29:48 16:29:52 10 16:29:56 16:30:03 11 16:30:06 12 13 16:30:09 14 16:30:15 16:30:20 15 16 16:30:24 16:30:27 17 18 16:30:30 19 16:30:34 16:30:37 20 21 16:30:39 22 16:30:42 16:30:42 23 24 16:30:46 16:30:52 25

well-regarded and claims that he fulfilled all the obligations of his employment. And the conclusion was that you can't do two things for two masters for the same time period.

And the Court in that case was able to subtract the amount of hours that the defendant spent at Harvard and offset that from the loss calculation.

In this case, where you have identical hours, it's very difficult. But the Court doesn't feel that means we take the easy route. The Court, given the evidence adduced during the course of the trial and the work performed for each entity, the Court is more inclined to apply a 50 percent reduction to the loss calculation, since Ms. Morales worked for two entities over the same period of time, each of which highly regarded her services and each of which acknowledged that she did indeed perform services.

So it is not mathematically precise. I don't believe the case requires that it be mathematically precise. The Court has to give a reasonable estimate, and that is the best estimate that the Court can come to.

So for loss purposes, the Court will assign a loss value of \$45,000. That is based on the 90,000 that she received over the period. So that is a 45,000 loss

16:31:00 1 amount, which is in excess of 40,000 under 2B1.1, but less than 95,000. 16:31:11 2 So the Court will add 6, which I don't think 3 16:31:14 changes the calculation at the end. But for loss 16:31:21 4 16:31:25 5 purposes, the loss is reduced by 50 percent. All right. Attorney Jupiter, do you wish to 16:31:30 6 7 allocute? 16:31:32 MR. JUPITER: Your Honor, in light of the 16:31:33 8 Court's ruling, first of all, obviously we reserve our 16:31:35 9 10 objection. But, Your Honor, we also believe 16:31:40 paragraph -- how is that going to affect paragraph 60 16:31:44 11 16:31:49 12 with regards to restitution? We object to the 90,000. 13 THE COURT: No, right -- let me be clear. 16:31:52 The amount of loss, an amount that needs to be the 16:31:55 14 16:31:59 15 calculated as restitution would be 45,000. That's how it would affect restitution. 16:32:03 16 16:32:07 17 MR. JUPITER: Okay, Your Honor. We ask that 18 that be changed in the presentence report. 16:32:08 19 THE COURT: Yes. That's paragraph 6-0, 16:32:10 16:32:13 20 correct? MR. JUPITER: Yes, that was paragraph 60, 6-0. 21 16:32:13 THE COURT: That would be actually -- for loss 16:32:34 22 16:32:36 23 purposes, so the Court is clear, the Court is halving 24 the government's, so it would be 45,426. That would be 16:32:39 16:32:46 25 the loss amount in the respective loss paragraphs and in 16:32:48 1 16:32:51 2 3 16:32:54 16:32:54 16:32:56 5 16:33:01 6 7 16:33:06 16:33:11 8 16:33:15 10 16:33:19 16:33:23 11 16:33:25 12 13 16:33:30 14 16:33:35 16:33:38 15 16 16:33:42 16:33:47 17 18 16:33:52 19 16:33:55 16:34:01 20 21 16:34:05 22 16:34:08 23 16:34:11 24 16:34:18 16:34:22 25

the restitution paragraph.

Go ahead, Attorney Jupiter. You can allocute.

ALLOCUTION ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT

MR. JUPITER: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, as we tried to illuminate in our sentencing memorandum, Ms. Morales did not only do an exemplary job, as the Court is remarking, on the testimony provided by both her supervisors and peers, but I think we tried to show, not only through our sentencing memorandum, but through the many letters of, the commendations that Ms. Morales has many years, not only a commendable military service, but she has many years of mentoring young women in the Virgin Islands to pursue careers.

She has a long career of providing a service to the community. She has a long career of providing professionalism every place where she has gone. She has received service medals.

She has constantly strived throughout her life to continue learning, even to this day, even while these charges were pending, this prosecution was pending.

After relocating to Maryland, she has enrolled and went back to school, and in six months she is going to, if — hopefully receive another master's degree.

And it's not a matter of someone who goes to school

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or someone who is educated necessarily needs a break. It is a question of character, I think, that the Court is looking at under the 3553 factors, and how the Court balances what is needed in this case or what the Court must consider along with the nature and circumstances of the offense.

I think that this case represents something a bit different from what we usually see in the typical fraud case. The typical fraud case is someone who is trying to get something for nothing.

Now we respect the jury's verdict and we understand the government's theory and the government's -- and the government's proof.

We are going to appeal this case, but nevertheless, even under the government's theory, this was not a matter of making misrepresentations for the purposes of getting something for nothing.

Under the government's theory, there were misrepresentations that were made, there were rules that were not followed. But there was not an indication that Ms. Morales intended to take anything from the National Guard that she did not earn. And I think that was the undisputed testimony at trial.

And the Court makes reference, and I understand, to the fact that there were time sheets that were submitted

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for two entities. But the issue of when she performed the work, if the Court were looking at it as to not when the work was performed, but whether in fact she did the job, I don't think that there's any dispute, and I think the Court is to some extent recognizing that.

And if we look at the testimony, not only her superior, General Lewis, but also others who -- in the same entity who talked about her working the long hours that she did, and her own testimony, I don't think was, to some extent in terms of what she did over the weekends and what she did and how late she would work at night.

And it's also reflected in the letters, in the medals, in the commendations that we submitted as attachments in this case over and over again. And even letters from government, at least one government witness, indications of her getting a pay raise, showing her accomplishments, providing service to the service members who were returning after deployment.

We see the letters from her mentees, her proteges, we see the letters from family members. And we also, while we don't want to make a spectacle of it,

Ms. Morales has shared in her pleadings things that she has not necessarily shared with everyone. But she has struggled and, in her life, and starting out as a young

16:37:46 1 girl who was not really sure what she wanted to do, and used the military as a springing board, and took what 16:37:49 2 3 she learned there, learned how to be a professional, and 16:37:53 spread that to others in the community. 16:37:57 5 She has a family. She was married twice to 16:38:01 Mr. Pedro Morales. He explains how proud -- of many of 16:38:05 6 7 the proud moments that he shared with her, both when 16:38:10 they both served in the National Guard together and 16:38:14 8 while he was married to her, and they remain the best of 16:38:18 10 friends now. 16:38:21 16:38:23 11 16:38:26 12 16:38:30 13

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Now, in terms of deterrence in a case like this,
Your Honor, this is, I believe, in the government's
view, an economic crime. This was not a crime certainly
that Ms. Morales engaged in to hurt anyone. And the
Court can certainly, if in fact it was for, as the
government alleges, for economic gain, and certainly we
all want to be paid for the work that we do, and
certainly in this case Ms. Morales was paid, the Court
can deter people who commit these type of offenses and
send a message out to the public that you would be hurt
economically. The Court can impose fines.

The Court can look at the fact that Ms. Morales has this exemplary -- I just -- it's been a long time since I've been before the Court with someone who has this record of community service, and impose not only that

16:39:28 1 she continue to work, but that she work for free, that she continue, that she be required to spend many hours, 16:39:32 2 hundreds of hours, providing her services to the 16:39:38 3 16:39:41 community. 5 And, Your Honor, as stated in Gall versus United 16:39:43 States, probation is not a free ride. It is a restraint 16:39:48 6 7 on liberty --16:39:53 THE COURT: Level C probation isn't available, 8 16:39:55 is it? 16:39:59 MR. JUPITER: Your Honor, we're asking for a 16:40:00 10 variance from the Guidelines. In Zone C, the Court can 16:40:02 11 16:40:07 12 impose a sentence of incarceration -- Your Honor, probation is not, as a Guideline sentence, you're 13 16:40:11 correct, Your Honor. 16:40:15 14 16:40:16 15 But the Court can give a mixed sentence by, for instance, if the Court were going to give a Guideline 16:40:22 16 16:40:26 17 sentence, the Court can impose a sentence of 12 months, but -- actually impose a sentence of 6 months 16:40:31 18 imprisonment and impose supervised release, with 19 16:40:33 16:40:37 20 6 months being in -- served in home detention. 21 So the Court can substitute up to half of the 16:40:43 sentence with either home incarceration or community 16:40:47 22 16:40:50 23 incarceration. 24 So, Your Honor -- and I think that goes to the 16:41:02 16:41:05 25 other factor in the Guidelines, in terms of the types of 16:41:08 1 16:41:09 2 3 16:41:13 16:41:20 4 16:41:26 5 16:41:31 6 7 16:41:33 16:41:35 8 16:41:38 9 10 16:41:41 16:41:45 11 16:41:49 12 16:41:54 13 16:41:56 14 16:41:59 15 16:42:03 16 16:42:03 17 18 16:42:06 19 16:42:11 16:42:15 20 21 16:42:18 16:42:22 22 16:42:26 23 16:42:34 24 16:42:37 25

sentences.

Ms. Morales is not a follower. She is a leader. She has no prior criminal history. She's 55 years old and has an exemplary record to the St. Croix community, as well as to the Washington, DC, metropolitan community that she lives in now.

For these reasons, Your Honor, we would ask that the Court vary from the Guideline only slightly.

Because I think in order to give a sentence of probation the Court would only be varying by about two levels to go into Zone B, and the Court could in fact impose a sentence in Zone B, which she is not in right now.

But the Court could impose a sentence of probation with home detention. And we think that would not only serve the community better, it would deter this type of conduct.

The Court can impose a fine and the Court can impose that she work for free with community service, and that would certainly be much more constructive in this case. And it would allow her to gain the education that she has already -- educational achievements that she has already started a few years ago and is about to complete in six months.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Attorney Jupiter.

Does your client wish to make a statement?

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MR. JUPITER: Yes, Your Honor.

ALLOCUTION BY THE DEFENDANT

THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

THE DEFENDANT: I spent 21 years in the Virgin Islands National Guard, and became known for my integrity and tireless worth ethic.

The work I completed as a civilian technician and as a contractor was substantiated by both the Virgin Islands National Guard and the Military Personnel Service Corp.

I regularly worked 12 to 14 hours a day, and I conducted briefing to service members on the weekends.

I dedicated my weekends to my work with the Military Personnel Services Corp, and was responsible for safeguarding the employment rights for our service members returning home from deployment overseas.

It only made sense to conduct the briefings with members of our military on the weekends, since they mostly held positions for which they had to report at 9:00 to 5:00 or 8:00 to 5:00, as did their spouses who were also briefed about benefits and entitlements.

Fast-forward to the here and now. I served the community in Washington, DC, by doing pro bono work for

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two youth organizations, DC Scores and the Latin America Youth Council of Washington, DC.

I have always believed in growing, learning and continuing my education. I am six months away from earning a second master's degree, and will graduate with an MBA from George Mason University in May of 2016.

Currently my GPA is 3.6.

I feel that I have been a productive person, and I offer that I can do so much more.

I respect the decision of the jury and I respectfully ask that if His Honor is to impose further measures, that you allow me to be a part of the solution by allowing me to contribute in another way, by educating others about the pitfalls of defense contracts, and the potential for conflicts of interest.

Recently I have been following the story of Huma Abedin. While working for Former Secretary Clinton as deputy chief of staff at the State Department, she earned \$135,000 as a federal employee, and also earned \$355,000 as a contractor the Teneo Corporation.

Though she was a subject of investigation, the Justice Department determined that they were not going to pursue this issue.

I am not Huma Abedin. However, conducting these briefings to other federal employees would allow me to

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be a part of the solution and to contribute in another way by ensuring that this doesn't happen to anyone else.

Because you subject yourself to criminal prosecution, and it is devastating. Even before the trial takes place, you lose your freedom of movement, your name is in the news, it tarnishes your reputation, and your family is grossly affected.

I ask the Court for probation, community service or any other sanction that Your Honor may deem appropriate.

Thank you for this opportunity to address the Court, and I ask for leniency on the Court's behalf.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Morales.

Attorney Potter.

ALLOCUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT

MR. POTTER: Thank you, Judge.

Your Honor, Ms. Morales, as she just stated, she has a 3.6 GPA average in her master's program at George Mason University.

Now, Judge, many different types of individuals come before you for sentencing, those who have no education and have committed various offenses; and also, Judge, those who are highly educated and also commit various criminal offenses. And in appearing before Your Honor, I know that one of the mantras of this Court is

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that we are fair to everyone and we treat everyone the same.

Now, because someone has -- someone is highly educated, is successful in their endeavors and in their employment, and live life better than most who come before this Court, they still are to be treated the same as anyone else.

Ms. Morales has not indicated that she made a mistake, committed error. She has taken -- appears to have taken no responsibility for her fraudulent conduct.

A jury of her peers heard this case. Ms. Morales took the witness stand. She spoke about her employment with the National Guard. She spoke of her employment with the MPSC.

And one of the things that Ms. Morales attempted to say when she was on the witness stand was that she was an independent contractor, meaning, in the context of this case, she's an independent contractor. She sets her own hours. She gets the job done whenever and however she could get the job done. 8:00 to 5:00, Monday through Friday does not apply to her.

So she references Huma Abedin as if she and Huma

Abedin are similarly situated. But I don't know all the

facts of Huma Abedin, but maybe Huma Abedin was in fact

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truly an independent contractor, who was working and doing work for herself.

Ms. Morales, at the time of trial, indicated how accomplished she was. She listed all of her accomplishments within and without the Guard. She mentioned that she was the human resource officer for the Guard at some period of time. She mentioned that she had negotiated, I think, employment -- collective bargaining agreements, if my memory serves me correctly.

And for all of this, Your Honor, one day

Ms. Morales sat and said to herself: I am going to

commit a fraud. I am now working for the MPSC. I am

going to attempt to get the National Guard to hire me,

also full-time. And I am going to pretend, probably for

as long as I can get away with it, that I am

volunteering for the MPSC, but working full-time for the

National Guard.

And that is what Ms. Morales did. I think two or three witnesses took the stand and indicated on at least the three occasions where Ms. Morales would indicate to them that, Oh, I am just volunteering for the guard -- sorry -- for the MPSC. I am doing volunteer work.

If she in fact thought that she was an independent contractor, she would have told them: Oh, no, I'm doing some contract work with the MPSC, and that's why I am

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here or that's why I'm talking to you.

She didn't say that. So she was being deceitful and deceptive.

So when she took the stand, Judge, to me it shined the light on Ms. Morales, her many years of accomplishments in the Guard, her good name, her community involvement, it -- a sort of a low cloud hung over her at that point, because she was being deceptive, again, and she was trying to pull one on the jury. And of course, the jury saw right through Ms. Morales.

The Guideline range for Ms. Morales is 12 to 18 months.

Ms. Morales is asking for community confinement. We reject that, Judge. Ms. Morales deserves a Guideline sentence, and we would ask the Court to impose such a sentence.

THE COURT: Thank you, Attorney Potter.

Will the defendant come to the lectern, please.

IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE BY THE COURT

THE COURT: Having considered the advisory

Guideline range of 12 to 18 months, which is based on an offense level of 13 and a criminal history category of 1, as well as the sentencing factors enumerated at Title 18 Section 3553 -- those factors require that the Courts consider several things.

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For instance, the Court must consider the nature and circumstances of the offense.

Here, the Court notes that this is a white-collar offense. That does not mean it is any less objectionable than any other violation of the US Code. And it involved submitting documents and things in order to receive payment for the same time period.

That is troubling, because any scheme or artifice to defraud the United States is a serious offense, which the Congress has indicated by the sentencing options available for those types of offenses.

The Court has to consider the history and characteristics of the defendant.

And here the Court notes that there are no brushes with the law. And there is certainly a wealth of information that indicates that the defendant has acquitted herself well but for this incident.

At the same time, the Court is mindful, as the government indicates, that for someone in the defendant's position there is a lot of information that the defendant has at her disposal, and one would certainly expect that the defendant would be certainly cautious in this regard.

It's not entirely clear to the Court that that level of caution was something that attended while the

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defendant undertook the conduct for which she was convicted.

The Court has to impose a sentence that will promote respect for the law, deter this type of conduct. And the Court has to impose a sentence that will achieve the objectives of the Sentencing Commission and impose a sentence no more severe than is required to do that.

The Court also has to impose a sentence that will achieve parity with similarly-situated individuals.

And the Court has reviewed the records of many that have been sentenced for this type of offense, and the Court notes that the sentence imposed is tied very closely to the amount of loss. I suspect that's why there was so much appropriate consideration of the loss amount. But we have had ranges from 130 months, 30 months, 37 months, 35 months, 125 months, in this Court.

And again, those were for cases that I included amounts that were much larger than that before the Court now, and in some cases a level of planning and organization that included other enhancements.

This is not quite at that level, but nonetheless it is a serious offense.

So having considered those several factors and pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the

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judgment of the Court that the defendant, Sherrymae Morales, be committed to the Bureau of Prisons, to be imprisoned for a term of 12 months and 1 day.

The Court will make the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:

Pursuant to Public Law 108-405, the revised DNA collection requirement under the Justice For All Act, that the defendant submit to DNA collection while incarcerated or at the direction of the U.S. Probation Office.

While incarcerated, the defendant shall enroll in some course of study. It can be vocational, college prep or technical.

Following her release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release for a term of three years. While on supervised release, the defendant shall enroll in some course of study. It can be vocational, college prep or technical.

Additionally, the defendant, while on supervised release, shall comply with the standard conditions of supervised release as recommended by the US Sentencing Commission, which conditions have been adopted by this Court and will be made a part of the Judgment and Commitment Order.

While on supervised release, the defendant shall

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perform 200 hours of community service. It can be with an entity such as My Brother's Workshop,

Catholic Charities, or some similar organization as may be directed by the US Probation Office.

Additionally, as a condition of supervised release, the defendant shall pay restitution. The Court will make a restitution order in the amount of \$45,426.

The restitution payee shall be the US Virgin Islands National Guard.

Payment shall be in monthly installments, as may be determined by the US Probation Office.

The defendant shall provide the Probation Office with her personal, business, financial information as may be requested.

The defendant, while on supervised release, shall not commit another federal, state, or local offense.

The defendant -- the Court finds the defendant does not have the financial ability to pay a fine, the costs of imprisonment or costs of supervision. Therefore, such fine and fees are waived.

It is further ordered that the defendant shall pay a special assessment in the amount of \$2,100, which is due and payable immediately.

Sherrymae Morales, you've been sentenced on your counts of conviction. It is important that you are

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aware that you have 14 days to appeal your sentence. You may do so through your attorney. If for some reason you are unable to do that through your attorney, you may contact the Clerk's Office and an appeal will be noted for you.

I note the sentence is not quite what your attorney recommended, but it is not the most severe sentence under the statute or under the Guideline. But I think, as the Court has to do in every sentence, the Court has to weigh those several factors that I outlined.

And I think there is certainly more to the story than this event. I think, as your attorney points out, I hope that you'll reflect on where you are now and certainly make every effort to avoid this sort of circumstance in the future.

Let me add one thing to the community service order portion of the sentence. The 200 hours, I indicated may be fulfilled with some organization such as the Catholic Charities or My Brother's Workshop. It can also be fulfilled, and the Court will require, that at least 50 hours of that time be used to address and lecture others who may be in a position or who need some sort of guidance in avoiding this sort of pitfall.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal's Service pending her designation.

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MR. JUPITER: May I be heard on that, Your

THE COURT: Yes.

Honor?

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

MR. JUPITER: Your Honor, we did file a motion today for release pending appeal, in the contingency that the Court did sentence, as the Court has sentenced, Ms. Morales to custody.

We -- and also in light of the rulings that the Court made today with the loss amount, Your Honor,

18 USC section 3143(b)(1), it provides -- I'm not going to read the whole statute, but it provides for the release of the person pending appeal, if the judicial officer finds, and the first prong of it is clear and convincing evidence that the person is not likely to flee, pose a danger, the appeal is not for purposes of delay and will result in reversal or -- Your Honor, I think the strongest argument here -- reduce sentence to a term of imprisonment less than the total of time already served, plus the expected duration of the appeals process.

Your Honor, Ms. -- if the Court requires remand now, Ms. Morales's appeals process -- we filed a notice of appeal today -- I think is most likely to last over a year, and any appeal would be fruitless.

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We also believe we made arguments, the standard that the Court needs to look at with regards to the substantial issue is not necessarily that the Court believes it's wrong, but that there is a novel question that can be — that will be presented by the Court of Appeals, and particularly with regard to this loss amount and the new, and the determinations with regard to whether or not I guess the Court had to make a determination today, and I think the Court will admit that there was very little case law, Third Circuit case law on this issue. So I do think it does present a novel issue.

And Ms. Morales, as we put in our motion, does not present any type of a flight risk. All her family is both here and in Washington, DC. She has been on trial -- on pretrial release. She has no conditions violated. She has -- and I think the record speaks for itself with regard to this, there's no danger of fleeing, no danger of flight.

So considering that and any appeal that she may win will be fruitless, because by the time it would have been resolved she would have served the sentence, we would ask that she be allowed to remain on her current bond.

Or if the Court wants some security, her

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ex-husband, Pedro Morales, who lives here in St. Croix, is willing to post his house, that he owns without any lien on it. He has property here that has equity of \$150,000 in it. So we would ask that be taken into consideration.

In the alternative, Your Honor, we ask that Ms. Morales, if the Court is not going to do that, that she be allowed to turn herself in to the -- directly to the facility where she would be designated.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll note this -I'll give the government a chance, but the Court is not
inclined to have the defendant report to the facility
where she may be designated.

The other concern that the Court has is that the 3143 factors require the Court to make a finding -- this is assuming that the defendant is not a flight risk -- that the appeal is not for delay and will result in reversal, order for new trial, a sentence that does not include a term of imprisonment, or a reduced sentence to a term of imprisonment less than the total time already served, plus the expected duration of the appeal process.

I don't believe there's been any time served at this point. Is that correct?

MR. JUPITER: Well, I think that any time

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she's -- she's been arrested, so I think there's one day that she should be credited -- one day; and she should be credited for all the days that she's had to come to court. That's -- I think the Court has discretion to do that.

THE COURT: Days coming to court are for speedy trial purposes, not for imprisonment purposes. I don't believe they count for imprisonment purposes.

MR. JUPITER: The Court has discretion to find that days that she was required to come to court could be credited.

But, Your Honor, in terms of her actually -- other than her being taken into custody, just for the purposes of arrest and being booked, that's one day. But nevertheless, her entire sentence, if she's remanded today, her entire sentence will be served before her appeal is resolved.

So I think that both, all factors are relevant with regard to whether or not -- the whole point of it is, is that, is this situation where someone should be able to, should be able to enjoy the benefits of their appeal in case -- and particularly in this instance, where the Court is digging into I think relatively new ground.

THE COURT: Okay.

Attorney Potter?

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MR. POTTER: Your Honor, we believe that -well, first of all, we object to Ms. Morales remaining
out pending appeal. We don't think that there's a basis
for it.

The second part of 3143(b), there's no, nothing before this Court which would suggest that the jury's verdict would be reversed. I don't know if there are any facts in dispute that will cause an Appeals Court to reverse Ms. Morales's conviction or order a new trial.

Ms. Morales is sentenced to 12 months. I don't know that a basis for keeping someone out pending appeal is so that their appeal — the hearing date for the appeal will occur after the defendant has been released. That's not what the statute requires. It requires some substantial likelihood that a reversal will follow or a new sentence below what she is presently given would be imposed.

I don't think that there's anything in the record that suggests that. I think that the Court's sentencing Ms. Morales within the Guideline range is appropriate, and I don't see that there's anything that would suggest -- whether or not this is a novel or not novel argument, the calculation of loss is something that the Appeals Courts give great deference to the trial court judge. Based on that, Judge, there's no basis for

17:10:12 1 Ms. Morales to remain out pending appeal. THE COURT: I appreciate the defense's 17:10:15 2 3 position. I'm not persuaded by it, though. 17:10:17 I think, to think that 3143, in its application 17:10:19 4 17:10:23 5 under these circumstances, would require the Court to make a finding of several things, or one of several 17:10:26 6 7 things in the second prong of the 3143 test. 17:10:35 And the Court doesn't find that there is a 17:10:41 8 likelihood of a reversal, an order for a new trial, a 17:10:48 10 sentence that does not include a term of imprisonment, 17:10:51 or reduced sentence to a term less than the total of the 17:10:54 11 17:10:57 12 time already served, plus the expected duration of the 13 appeal process. 17:11:00 And also, the Court will note that the Court has to 17:11:04 14 17:11:08 15 maintain parity with similarly-situated defendants. And 16 where there has been no such finding, the Court has not 17:11:13 17:11:17 17 allowed a defendant to remain out pending appeal. So the defendant is remanded. 17:11:23 18 All right. Thank you, Counsel. 17:11:26 19 17:11:28 20 MR. POTTER: Thank you, Judge. 21 (Court in recess, 5:11 p.m.) 22 23 24 25

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11	Official Court Reporter
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